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# THE BEE

## WASHINGTON

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VOL. XXVI. NO. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JUNE 30, 1906.

### No Rule To Issue

#### THE COURT DENIED THE RULE

Justice Clabaugh in Equity Court last week denied the rule to show cause issued against the People's Mutual Benefit Insurance Company. In dismissing the rule the justice said, that the company was in a prosperous condition and turning to Mr. Gardner said: What is it you want me to do? In reply Mr. Gardner said, I want you to appoint me receiver. The court said I decline to do that and gave as his reason as above stated. The membership of this company is about ten thousand and those who filed the bill against the Company asking for a receiver were four (4) and from what The Bee has ascertained, those four did not have any grievance against the company. It will be remembered that at the time the bill was filed in Court, there were no just grounds for complaint against this company. It is one of the largest and most reliable companies in the city. The company has never at any time denied any of its members an accounting. This will be given at any time. The working of this company is wide open and since its organization no complaint has ever been made against it. Its membership consists mostly of colored people, who claim that the company is prompt in paying sick and death benefits when their claims are presented. Dr. Samuel M. Pierre is one of the examining physicians and no better young man practices medicine in this city and no one does more for his people than this well known physician. The Bee stated last week that it would keep its readers informed as to the final outcome of the case which it has done.

The company is doing business at 620 F street, Northwest.

FROCTOR LEADS VERMONT FIGHT.

RULE MAKES ISSUE OF REBATING EVILS.

Convention of Green Mountain Followers of Roosevelt Name Son of United States Senator Proctor for Governor—The Platform Declares Opposition Against Railroad Discrimination in State and Interstate Commerce—The President Endorsed.

Montpelier, Vt., June 20.—Fletcher D. Proctor, son of United States Senator Proctor, was nominated by acclamation for governor of Vermont at the Republican State Convention today.

With the exception of two planks, the platform adopted dealt with State issues. Of the exceptions, one was the endorsement of President Roosevelt and the other expressing sympathy with the movement against discrimination in interstate commerce. The resolutions said on these subjects:

"We heartily and cordially indorse the splendid administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, and we commend the President as a fearless champion of the welfare of the people. He has, without fear or favor, uncovered and punished those guilty of malfeasance in public service; he has zealously assailed the violators of the federal statutes; he has promoted friendly relations with other nations of the earth and gained for us a front rank in the world's diplomacy; he has encouraged wise and helpful legislation and has shown his determination to continue to promote protection of home industries, commercial expansion and other national policies that have helped the American people to enjoy prosperity and progress without a parallel in the annals of national development."

"We are in hearty sympathy with the great battle being fought by the Republican party in behalf of the people against the evil of rebating, favoritism and discrimination in interstate commerce. We are in favor, by proper state legislation, of protecting the people of the state against like evils within the state in non-interstate commerce."

The local-option question was dismissed with the two sentences, one of which expressed rejoicing that under the law "the great majority of the people of Vermont continued to demonstrate their enduring devotion to temperance and sobriety." The other sentence advocated a further trial of the system.

#### MILES ADDS BROWN TO COLOR PROBLEM.

General Raises Question of Races' Probable Effect on Our Civilization.

Journal.

Lincoln, Neb., June 14.—General Nelson A. Miles, while addressing the graduating class of the University of Nebraska to-day, raised the question of the probable effect of the red man, the black man and the brown man upon American

#### civilization.

He declared the 8,000,000 Malays inhabiting our insular possessions would receive no better treatment at the hands of Americans than did the Indians, and went on to say:

"The natives, who were dwelling in peace, contentment and happiness, when our ancestors landed upon our Eastern shores, have been driven from every valley and mountain crest until their race has been nearly annihilated.

"The Ethiopians, whose ancestors were kidnapped on the coast of Africa and sold into slavery along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, were subjected to unmitigated toil for more than two hundred years and have increased to between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000.

"More than 8,000,000 Malays are held by the arbitrary power of our Government, with no immediate prospect of relief or independence.

"Whether this will have an effect of changing our form of government from a pure democracy to a more restricted liberty and centralized power, the future alone can determine.

"In fact, whether these different elements of our great population will continue as homogeneous in the future as in the past is a serious problem.

"The only hope and salvation for this nation is universal education and deep-seated, strong patriotism that shall permeate and control every community."

#### M. J. A. LANKFORD.

J. A. Lankford & Brother, architects and builders, located on the corner of 6th and Louisiana avenue, northwest. A four story lodge and office building, which is to be located in the northwest section of the city, and which will cost about \$50,000, a three story apartment house for Dr. Johnson, to be located in LeDroit Park, and an eight room, two story brick residence on Florida avenue, near U street. They have been overhauling and repairing the Metropolitan Baptist Church, arranging and building a new pulpit and choir gallery. The choir will now take its position, after the large organ has been installed, behind the minister. They are also building a large stable on R street between 12th and 13th for Mr. Winslow, the undertaker, and have just completed a large ice cream factory for E. Murry on U street, northwest.

He has also been appointed Commissioner General of the District of Columbia for the Negro Development and Exposition Company, U. S. A., for the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Lankford is not only a proficient architect and builder, but is a substantial, wide-awake society and business man. The directors made no mistake in appointing a man of this kind.

He has the largest office building for negroes in the District of Columbia, located on one of the principal business streets. Should you go to Washington, don't fail to call and see him, 317 6th street, northwest.

His office, laboratory and work shop are an inspiration to any negro.

#### A CITIZEN INSULTED.

Dr. E. H. Allen Shamefully Mistreated and Put off the Car.

On last Monday night as Dr. E. H. Allen of 1115 4th street, N. W., boarded the car on Four-and-a-half street, South Washington, whether he had gone on professional business, finding the car crowded, he was compelled to stand up. He took a position in the foremost aisle in front of a white woman.

This white woman objected to his standing there, and tried to push him off the car. The doctor held his place and the woman not being able to push him off, several young white men, aided by the conductor, came to her rescue, not even stopping to inquire what the complaint against Dr. Allen was, or what offense he had committed.

Meanwhile the Doctor was very orderly, but stoutly resisted being put off. He was very roughly handled and finally put off the car. In the struggle, the Doctor had a new coat ruined and came home much worsted.

It is a shame that colored gentlemen in the city of Washington, the nation's capital, cannot ride on a street car, especially if he happens to stand in front of some white woman, without being maltreated, insulted and abused.

We know Dr. Allen and can testify that there is not a more peaceful, quiet, orderly gentleman, white or black, in the entire city.

These indignities against citizens of color are becoming entirely to frequent, and something should be done to put an end to it.

#### SEVENTY-FIVE.

The new Board of Education will not be announced before the 15th day of July. There are at least 75 colored candidates for members of the new board. The judges are tired of the delegations.

#### WILL MR. WEST ACT?

Commissioner Henry L. West, who has charge of the police department, undoubtedly believes in humane treatment for man and beast. He believes in fair treatment and he is not a man who imagines that men under him are his inferiors. Citizens who call to see him are treated like human beings. The Bee desires to call the attention of Mr. West to the officers on the police force and ask him if he thinks it fair and just to compel officers to keep their coats buttoned during this warm weather, while thousands of others in the employment of the District government are not exposed to the hot sun and many of them don't wear coats seated in the shade. The Bee would ask, Who is responsible for this imposition on the force? Certainly Mrs. West is not. The Bee hears complaints from the officers who are suffering and made sick from the heat of the sun. The time has come for Mr. West to give his personal attention to this department and see that an order is issued relieving the officers of a burden that may in the course of time disable them. Why should members of the force be compelled to wear thick blue coats and pants this kind of weather? Let any human being observe how the officers are dressed and how

#### TRAINING SCHOOL EXERCISES.

If there is one woman in this city who deserves credit for teaching young girls and women, it is Mrs. L. R. Clark, who came to this city from North Carolina and established a millinery department and dressmaker's training school. Mrs. Clark opened in True Reformer's Hall. That place not being large enough she rented a large and commodious building at the corner of 11th and You streets, northwest. By hard struggles and perseverance Mrs. Clark has succeeded in building up a business and a school that will be a monument to Washington. Mrs. Clark is a refined and cultured lady, full of business and push. The 5th annual commencement of her Dressmaker's Training School took place Thursday evening at Zion Baptist Church on F street between 3d and 4 1/2 streets, southwest. There was a large and representative audience present to witness the exercises and listen to a well prepared program.

Mr. J. A. Lankford, president of the Business League, presided and opened the exercises by introducing Rev. W. J. Howard, who offered prayer. Mr. Lankford then delivered a most logical and eloquent address. He gave a history of the school and paid a high compliment to Mrs. Clark, the principal, for her noble

Long, Emma L., Princeton, N. J.  
Plummer, Mary A., Pensacola, Fla.

#### CELEBRATING ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Monday afternoon last the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of this jurisdiction celebrated St. John's day at the 19th Street Baptist Church. The several lodges convened at Odd Fellows' Hall on M street, N. W., and escorted Most Worshipful Grand Master William H. Grimshaw and the Grand Lodge to the church, where a most able sermon was delivered by the Rev. Bro. Clair, pastor of Asbury M. E. Church. Short addresses were made by the oldest Grand Master of this jurisdiction, Bro. John F. Cook, and that of the oldest Mason, Bro. John A. Gray.

Several hundred Masons attended the celebration, also a large number of ladies representing the Adoption Rite, the Order of the Eastern Star. The musical program was under the direction of Brother Jas. Walker, director of the choir.

Between sixty and seventy dollars was realized at the offering.

Prince Hall Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, invited a number of ladies into the mysteries of the Rite last Thursday evening.

Prof. Theodore Greener has returned to the city after a pleasant visit to Charleston, S. C.

#### NEGRO ELTERS' HOLY KISS FOR WHITE SISTERS.

From the New York Journal.

The novel spectacle of colored elders kissing white sisters and white elders kissing colored sisters was witnessed at the general conference of the Church of God in session in Tabernacle No. 3, Hudson avenue, near DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn. It was the ceremony known as the "holy kiss."

Several hundred attended the conference. The church draws no color line and about half of those present were colored. Bishop Marsh, the head of the local branch of the church, said that in the last year hundreds of white converts had been made in this State. The increase had been so large that he had found it necessary to ordain five new elders.

Many of those present had taken only the first step leading to admission to the church—the washing of their feet by an elder. The next step was the "holy kiss." One after another the white converts pressed their lips to those of the colored and white elders and then the colored converts did the same.

The "holy kiss" is not the only novel feature of the "Church of God." The members have a "prophet," and it is necessary to have the utmost faith in this leader. His word is law in everything appertaining to the church. The followers must contribute 10 per cent of their earnings for the support of the "prophet."

It is said that the church is operating many business enterprises throughout the country, and that it expects soon to concentrate these enterprises in Belleville, Va., where a "Holy City" will be established.

#### REGISTER VERNON COMPLIMENTED BY WILBERFAC

#### UNIVERSITY.

During the jubilee celebration last week of Wilberforce University, among those who were visitors from this city were: Dr. E. W. Lampton, Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church and Dr. O. J. W. Scott, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

Frederick, Beulah A. B., Orangeburg, S. C.

Gunn, Dillie L., Washington, D. C.  
Johnson, Daisy B., Alexandria, Va.  
Johnson, Bertie Lee, Louisa county, Va.

Johnson, Mary Alice, Louisa county, Va.

Keyer, Ollie E., Alexandria, Va.

Lewis, Julia, Richmond, county, Va.

Marshall, Roby, West Virginia.

Mason, Margaret, Washington, D. C.

Marshall, Lillian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Page, Mary V., Balston, Va.

Perkins, Lucy, Richmond, Va.

Ray, Laura, Staunton, Va.

Paylor, Mollie B., Mehane, N. C.

Robinson, Margaretta, Middlesex, Va.

Sheppard, Hattie M., Alexandria, Va.

Sewell, N. Milton, Frederick, Md.

Thompson, Grace V., Arlington, Va.

Thomas, Anna, Falls Church, Va.

Wheeler, Winnie H., Riverdale, Md.

Wright, Mamie Brown, Louisa county, Va.

Wallace, Pearle E., Montgomery county, Md.

Millinery Course.

Ford, Catherine, Mt. Vernon.

Gadsen, Rosa, Florence, S. C.

Wheeler, Winnie, Riverdale, Md.

Cooking Course.

Smith, Sterling, Washington, D. C.

Sprague, Bertha, Anacostia, D. C.

Special Course.

Hackney, Verona, Chapel Hill, N. C.

#### JUDGE CAUGHT IN TRAP SET BY CUNNING WIFE.

St. Louis, June 16.—Judge Arville Davis Jones, of Edina, Mo., who was a Populist candidate for governor in 1896, is being sued for divorce on the grounds that he kissed his wife, believing her to be their mulatto servant girl.

Mrs. Jones says she arranged a trap when Jones had planned to meet the girl in the dining-room. She took the mulatto's place, pulling all the blinds down and extinguishing the light.

She says he seized her in his arms and kissed her, believing all the time that she was the servant girl.

#### PROPOSED ST. LUKE'S CHURCH EXCURSION.

A number of gentlemen who have heretofore managed the pleasure private family excursions to the lower Potomac have placed their services at the disposal of the rector and congregation of St. Luke's Church for a grand excursion for the benefit of that church some time during August. Should it be determined to give this excursion due and ample notice will be given through the columns of this paper.

### Graphic News

BY MISS MARY L. CHASE.

W. O. Foster, Ph.D., a graduate of the Howard University Pharmacy Department, has opened a drug store for himself out in Arkansas, says the Little Rock Reporter.

Mr. Thompson in his "Searchlight Views" says the wax chewing girl evidently doesn't care whether she gets a husband or not.

Ex-Register Lyons lectured in Indianapolis, Ind., last Friday night.

The Bee extends to the National Baptist Publishing Board its many thanks for the international school literature in six parts for the third quarter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Jones attended the silver wedding of Colonel and Mrs. N. C. Banes on the ninth of June at their beautiful home in Virginia.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker of Richmond, Va., made an address last Thursday evening in Newark, N. J. The occasion was the 18th anniversary session of Eastern District I. O. of St. Luke.

The Florida Sentinel's Trade Edition contains 36 pages and furnishes a great amount of information concerning the "commercial greatness of Pensacola," also "Articles on business topics from leading writers of the country."

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, commanding the Southwestern military division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, has been placed on the retired list on account of his age.

Secretary Taft left this city last Tuesday for Bedford Springs, Pa.

Mr. Frank Hume, who has been ill for the past two weeks, was reported no better last Tuesday.

It is said that the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company has decided to prohibit cigarette smoking in its general offices and to employ no cigarette smokers.

Col. Henry R. Tilton, U. S. A., retired, died at Madison barracks, New York, last Monday.

Public Printer Stillings who has been confined to his home by a sprained ankle was at his office last Monday and Tuesday.

The building of an auditorium at Ocean City for the annual meetings of the State Association is being discussed by the Maryland Teachers.

It is stated that the mass meeting held at Ebenezer M. E. Church, 4th and D streets, S. E., last Monday night, in the interest of the approaching Christian and Educational Congress of the colored people was a success.

Three persons lost their lives while canoeing in the Potomac River near this city last Sunday.

It is stated that ice is becoming scarce and it looks

HON. AARON P. PRIOLEAN.

To the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:.....

I appear here to present my contention before this honorable body in the contest now under consideration by you, not because it is a pleasure for me to do so, but, that I feel that it is a duty imposed upon me by the great ruler of all Governments, expressed through the voters and citizens of the First Congressional District of the State of South Carolina.

Gentlemen, there is a time for all things, and the time has come when this great American Congress, which has the scales of justice in its hands, to decide whether it will stand by the Constitution and laws, that were founded upon an equality to all citizens, irrespective of race color or previous condition of servitude, or whether it will allow the Constitution and laws to be trampled upon before its eyes, by the so-called election laws of the State of South Carolina.

Can any State be greater than the Union? I answer no. The United States Constitution and laws are the Supreme laws of the land, and each official in the several States of the Union is bound by his oath to stand by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the country.

The 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States were passed by Congress and submitted to all the States and the people and Legislature of South Carolina, as well as other States, ratified and accepted these amendments, which became a part of the fundamental law of this country, and the State of South Carolina, and its citizens are bound thereby. Also, according to the provisions of the State Constitution of 1868, and the Act of Congress of June 25th, 1868, the fundamental condition of which was that the suffrage provision as it then stood, should never be changed. Therefore, gentlemen, I contend that the State of South Carolina has had no powers given her to deprive any citizen who is qualified under her constitution and the Act of 1868 from voting, as long as this Act and the Amendments to the Federal Constitution have not been changed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the Amendments to the Constitution, and the Act of Congress of 1868 are both now in full force and are the supreme law of the land, and I contend that the members of Congress, each and every one, Democrats and Republicans, are in honor bound to uphold the laws of the United States and the Constitution thereof in obedience to the great obligation each member took by his oath or affirmative to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States when he was sworn in before the bar of this House, in the memorable Congressional Halls, as a member of the United States Congress.

The Constitution gave the House the right to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and such judgment and qualification by this Congress can only be done fairly and squarely by ascertaining which of the two contending parties to a contest is the choice of the majority of the electors in the Congressional District under consideration according to the Constitution and laws of the United States then in force. This body need not consider the State of South Carolina at all if she has violated her obligations to the union.

The 14,663 citizens and voters of the First Congressional District of South Carolina, some who were allowed to vote, others who were rejected, gave their names as well as the names of the precinct, ward and county in which they lived, thus offering the contestee the opportunity to discover any one of these voters who were not a resident of the place he claimed. Out of the whole 14,663 men over 21 years of age he failed to find one or to produce one of this number who was not at the polls as stated in the lists which are incorporated in the record in this contest. The committee also failed to produce one of this number who was not at the registration office applying for a certificate to enable him to vote, and who was not denied the said certificate.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the names of each of these 14,663 male citizens over 21 years of age, in the First Congressional District of South Carolina, were taken by a secretary or by the precinct chairman at each polling place as set forth in the record. The secretaries and the County Chairman were designated to act for the Republican candidate on the 5th day of November, 1904, and this was the only way for me to get my votes counted, or supporters of the contestee. In consequence we had a man appointed by each Republican County Committee to take the names of these men which appear upon the lists in the record. The men were our managers and the only means by which we could safeguard the interests of my constituents. These men were instructed to write the names of each voter as he appeared at the polls and rejected by the managers. Under the heading of these lists in the record which reads as follows:

State of South Carolina, County of

Precinct No. .... Ward No.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens and residents of the county and State aforesaid are over 21 years of age, appeared at the registration office in the County and State aforesaid to be registered and were refused. And on the eighth day of November A. D. 1904, offered to vote for Hon. A. P. Priolean for Representative in the Fifty-Ninth Congress and were rejected.

A number of these voters wrote their own names to the heading of these lists under the watchful care of the regular secretary and two more men acting as the Republican rallying committee at each of the polling precincts where the number of the voters were sufficient to warrant the same. We had these men sent there in time record the names of the voters at the time and place. And the number of rejected voters certified to by these managers are 14,429, and the State Board of Canvassers gave me 234, the contestee is alleged to have had 6,068 votes, making a total for me of 14,668 from this amount alleged to have been cast for the contestee, Geo. S. Legare, gives me, the contestant 8-595 majority.

Now Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, what is the voting strength of the people of the First Congressional District of South Carolina as shown by the census of 1900? The Republican vote is shown to be 28,868 votes and the Democratic 1,500. These are the figures of the United States Government and they will show to you that the names on these lists on the record as hereinbefore referred to are absolutely correct. It is obvious to any one that the vote cast for me should have been from 20 to 25 thousand more, for the voters are there in the district and the Republicans have a large majority. I claim that 34,000 citizens who are voters reside in the First Congressional District of South Carolina and that had they a free ballot, all of them would have been cast for me and the Presidential electors.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, if two men were intended from the creation to be a majority over one, and if three men were also counted to be a majority over two, and following the analogy as far as you wish to go, I contend that if every voter the Democrats could muster had come out to vote for the contestee, the Hon. Mr. Legare, in the numbers given by the census of 1900, he could not possibly be elected. The colored Republican voters are in a very large majority in this district.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, there has been no claim by the contestee, his friends or supporters, that storms, cyclones, earthquakes and lava, rivers rolling therefrom, or any other destructive agents, visited this district so as to reduce or change the result of the Republican voters in the district since 1900 when the census was taken. Therefore, gentlemen, I claim that all these people were in the district on the 8th day of November, 1904, and wished to vote for the President, Vice-President and for the candidate of the Republicans for a seat in Congress from the First District of South Carolina. The rights and privileges of these people were denied them under every scheme and unlawful pretext, such as could be devised. I brought the names of those who left their homes and offered to vote for me and were rejected by the friends and supporters of the contestee, the Hon. George S. Legare. This contestee or rather candidate who had the entire control of the election and used it to prevent legal and honest voters from voting their choice.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I have been deprived of 14,595 votes by the notorious and fraudulent election laws of the State of South Carolina and bring my case before you, who are the legal and tribunal to decide this important question which by the Federal Constitution is the Court of last resort. Article 1, Section 5, of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, etc."

The Democrats of South Carolina, without warrant of the law and justice deprived 14,595 voters and qualified citizens of their right to vote. Under the rules and laws governing this body, and the power given to it by the Constitution of the United States, you, gentlemen are to count these votes and to the members I appeal to let nothing but the righteousness of this case guide you in your votes, for it is said that "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and I have presented to this Congress 14,663 votes, whereas the contestee, with all the election machinery at his back, only presented 6,068 votes, which leaves me and my constituency with 8,595 majority, which votes you have time and again, by laws and precedents counted for the contestee.

In the election cases heretofore decided are the following:

The admissibility of the declarations of voters made at the time of voting, as part of the *res gestae*, is established by a long line of precedents in the House of Representatives:

Bell vs. Snyder, 43d Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 287.

Smith vs. Jackson, 51st Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 436.

Declarations of voters as to how they voted and their qualifications is admitted.

Vallandigham vs. Campbell, 35th Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 151.

The lists are admissible.

McDuffie vs. Turpin, 51st Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 454.

The lists made at the time of voting and sworn to became a part of the *res gestae* and are the best evidence of which the case in its nature is susceptible.

1 Greenleaf on Evid., 14th Ed., Sec. 82.

In the case of Murry vs. Elliott, 54th Congress, Rowell's Dig. El. Cas., 543, the returns showed that Elliott had a majority of 1637 votes. The polls were not opened at Haut Gap so the electors improvised an election board and 217 votes were cast for Murry, it was admitted by the committee that they should be counted. The frauds in Charleston were such that 43 per cent of the white vote was counted and 4 per cent of the colored vote was counted. The committee refused to accept the returns as prima facie correct and declared that legal ballots were unquestionably kept from the box by illegal and wrongful acts of persons connected with the machinery of the election. It is impossible to determine the number of these ballots, and the only logical and equitable result is to reject such returns. The contestant Murry was sworn in.

Under this ruling the 398 votes at Ten Mile Hill must unquestionably be counted and by virtue of the illegal and wrongful acts of those connected with the machinery of election the returns must be rejected. Fourteen thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine legal ballots were kept from the boxes under the ruling in Murry vs. Elliott case and must be taken into account.

Now Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the question is up to you to say by your votes whether you will uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States or the so-called election laws of South Carolina. Under the Constitution of the United States the federal laws are the supreme laws of the land, and all judges and officials holding office under the general government is bound to respect the same. This government is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. The preamble of the Constitution of 1787 reads:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Mr. Speaker and members of this distinguished body, the meaning and intent of the Constitution of the United States is evident. The 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution and the State Constitution of 1868 and the Act of June 1868 all were brought into life by the spirit and guidance of the great leaders. Abraham Lincoln was the Moses, the leader which God sent the second time to deliver and free all the people regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Speaker, standing, as you are, at the head of this great American Congress, and with so many years of great honor resting upon you, and living in the hopes of the receipt of other and greater honors which may fall to the lot of so eminent a citizen, can you afford for it to be said, when you finish your course as Paul did, that you have lent your power to deny anyone or race of their rights? I answer no. Members of this honorable body, Republicans and Democrats alike, many of you have been honored with great blessings and you still have hopes of reaching the highest honors that can be bestowed upon any one of America's sons. With the bright hopes before you, will you allow your votes to be counted against righteousness and justice to all men and people?

I am pleading for the 30 or 34 thousand Republicans and others in my district and my contention is right, and every member here knows that I am right. Therefore, leave off your personal feelings and obey the laws of God and your country.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the foundation of this government is shaking, and I fear that it will soon give way. Look at the daily news of a distressing nature, wherein thousands of people are called or rather snatched from life into judgment without a moment's warning. These are accidents that occurred by land and sea, by rail, by fire, by caving mines, storms and lightning. These are troubles that none of us can escape. Again, look at the murders, homicides and lynchings of men and women. These seem to be increasing daily. Also observe the separation of man and wife, and the thousands of lives lost in this direction. The heads of departments, the highest officials, the financiers, the millionaires and our great men, who helped to make this country the garden spot of the world, are held up to the scorn of the public and reviled, that the iniquities of many have come to light. Many are dead from the effects of these

exposures, and many of the old fathers and builders of this country are much dismayed. You read daily of their decaying condition. We cannot tell after honorable and faithful service, they may be called to face a jury upon the charge of such a nature as may disgrace them living or in their graves. Why is all this? Because the Government has departed from the rules of justice to all its people. The voice of ten millions of colored people are crying for justice. You have refused to hear us and God has caused these distressing ailments to fall on us that we may turn to do right. When we do this, our land will be in peace and prosperity and our lives and liberties will be secured, for this is God's promise.

Gentlemen, all the people of my race ask you to give them a fair and square deal, they ask nothing more. They do not ask for, nor are they seeking social equality. Equality before the law is all they want and the right to vote. I have been duly elected to this Congress and I am contending for my rights and that of my people.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the first Congressional District of South Carolina is the black district, which was given over to the negroes by the Hon. B. R. Tillman, who, while he was governor, gave the certificate of election to the United States House of Representatives to the Hon. George W. Murry, for it was the understanding that under any circumstances the colored people should choose their own representative from this district. Subsequent events, however, remind me of the tale of two tramps who were traveling together. One a strong, large fellow, the other a small weakling. The bread they had was running low. The strong fellow took the whole loaf and said to his partner, "Now, Pat, I don't want any fuss or trouble about this bread with you." The weakly man cried out, "How in the devil you want no fuss or trouble when you take the whole loaf and leave none?" That is the way the Democrats did in this district. At first they gave it to us, now they take it away from us. They have seven Congressmen for the seven districts of the State and naturally they claim that they don't want and fuss or trouble.

Mr. Speaker and my Republican friends, I have presented my case to you faithfully and squarely. My majority is 8,595, the destiny of me, my race and constituents are in your hands. We have stood by the party for forty years. We have helped you to elect Presidents, Vice Presidents and Congressmen in all the doubtful States, because we feel that your party is ours and your success ours. We are always ready to fight and vote for the grand old Republican party.

Now gentlemen, in the name of the Ruler of all governments and in behalf of thirty-four thousand voters of the First District of South Carolina and the ten millions of colored people of America, I appeal to you for my seat in this Congress. You have the proof of the justice of my claims. You will need every colored voter of the country in the various districts to hold your own this fall, and if the Republican members of this Congress refuse to vote for me, a Republican, and vote for a Democrat you cannot then expect the colored people in those districts and States which are close to vote a Republican ticket, for you yourselves have voted for a Democrat who was never elected, and the negro voters may follow your example. Therefore, a House divided against itself cannot stand; a kingdom divided will fall. But together we will stand.

We find by looking over the history of the United States that the negro of the United States was brought here to this country in 1620 by the Dutch. During that period to the present he has been in the following wars: 1770, when the first blood was shed for the cause by Attucks a colored man, at Boston, Mass. During the same war one-half of the command of General Marion were black men; also 1812, where fully one-half of the army of General Jackson was colored. The war of 1861, in which the black troops performed wonders, and the late unpleasantness between the United States and Spain. So it can be seen that the colored brother has played his part in the fighting acts of this great republic and is thereby entitled to rights and benefits of the same.

We learn that a certain brother is on the eve of being tried in the Blue Department for alleged acts done in the Royal Arch Department. We should think that the act of 1866, viz., the Blue Department trying to settle acts committed in the A. A. S. R. would be a lesson to some of our highly esteemed contemporaries.

Prejudice is becoming more pronounced each day in this city. Yet there is a class of the race who draw the line like the white brother.

We think the Masons made a mistake in not placing Bro. J. O. Holmes as W. M. He has rendered the lodge many favors (financial).

At Boston, Mass., the circumstantial Evidence League has been formed. Its object is to demonstrate the unreliability of circumstantial evidence, especially in murder cases, with a view to secure a change in the law.

## ACCUSED OF HERESY

BISHOP GRAFTON ATTACKED BY A MILWAUKEE MINISTER.

Wisconsin Episcopal Prelate Charged with Recommending Prayers to the Saints—Passages Objected To.

Milwaukee.—Bishop Charles Chapman Grafton, head of the Episcopal church in the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., who is charged with heresy by Rev. William Austin Smith, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Milwaukee, is one of the foremost high churchmen in this country. In a letter to the Living Church, Rev. Mr. Smith writes:

"One reads with amazement the letter of Bishop Grafton, entitled 'Prayer During Trial' (the heresy trial of Dr. Crapsey), in the Living Church. It is not its panic stricken temper, its wall against broad churchmen which confounds. It is the polytheistic litany which he borrows from 1544 to put upon the lips of twentieth century churchmen.

"If Bishop Grafton will permit the chokes, many of us prefer, if we must utter a pagan prayer, one of those beautiful petitions of Socrates addressed to Pan and all the other gods." This whine of the bishop to St. Mary, all the holy patriarchs, prophets, apostles, confessors and virgins, halts pathetically in comparison. The Greek pagan had the merit of dignity and spiritual poise.

"It is almost amusing, were it not tragic, to see an American bishop tumbling into heresy while casting missiles at heretics and storming heaven in behalf of the half of the faith once delivered."

Here are some extracts from the prayers to which Rev. Mr. Smith objects:

"Oh blessed Lord, look in mercy on this poor and distracted portion of thy



BISHOP C. C. GRAFTON. (Episcopal Prelate Whose Orthodoxy Has Been Attacked.)

mystical body. We are unworthy of any favor, but are rather deserving of thy punishments. Yet, for the honor of thy hood and blessed mother, defend her, assaulted by insulting heresies. While we deserve naught at thy hands, yet thou wilt surely defend her honor who bears the and whose holy and immaculate virginity is denied. Do not let her blasphemers triumph. Oh, Lord, bring to naught the conceits of the profane and carnally minded, and preserve thy church in the faith once and for all time delivered; for thy mercy's sake.

"O, Saint Mary, mother of God our Lord Jesus Christ, pray for us.

"All holy angels and archangels and all holy orders of blessed spirits, pray for us.

"All holy patriarchs and prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors and virgins, and all the blessed company of heaven, pray for us."

Bishop Grafton was born in Boston. He began his religious work in England as an evangelist. He returned to the United States in 1872 and remained in Boston, where he was pastor of the Church of the Advent, until 1888, when he was elevated to the episcopacy. He has taken the vow of celibacy. He believes in the Real Presence. He celebrates mass in a manner very near to the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church and in his own diocese wears the mitre and other canons of a Roman bishop. He is possessed of a unique personality and his teachings and plans have been the subject of much discussion all over the country. He cherishes the hope of the unity of evangelical churches along high church lines so nearly approaching Roman Catholicism that it would be difficult to differentiate between the Roman and Episcopal churches.

Bishop Grafton is now about 65 years old. He is rather feeble physically. He is wealthy in his own right and has built up one of the finest cathedrals in America. There are six priests directly under Bishop Grafton. They address the bishop as "my lord." A cathedral school has been established and a school for choir boys.

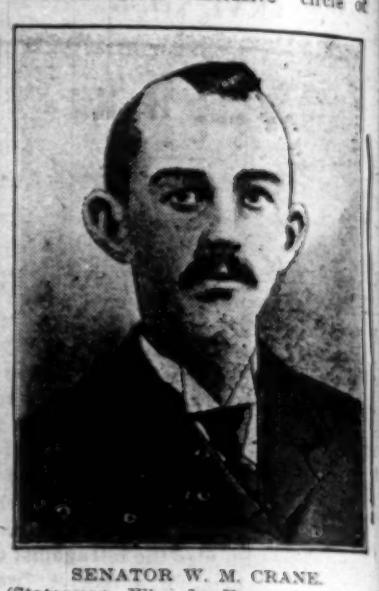
Bishop Grafton does not think there is danger of the high and low church separating. "Our observances of high service," he says, "simply show the catholicity and comprehensiveness of the Episcopal church. There is an agreement on essentials between high and low churchmen and toleration on matters of opinion, instead of disturbing elements. We are divided like the waves, but like the sea, one."

Historic Relics Given Away.

The Empress Eugenie has just given to the Swiss canton of Thurgau the castle of Arenenberg, where Napoleon III passed several years of his youth. Queen Hortense, on the fall of the first empire, fled to Switzerland, and in 1817 purchased the castle, which is delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Constance. In the castle are the Empress Josephine's harp, Queen Hortense's harpsichord and a camp bedstead of Napoleon III.

**SENATOR CRANE TO WED.**  
**Engagement of Massachusetts Statesman and Washington Social Leader Is Announced.**

Washington.—Washington society was surprised by the announcement the other day of the engagement of Miss Josephine Boardman to Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts. Miss Boardman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, formerly of Cleveland, and has been identified with the most exclusive circle of



SENATOR W. M. CRANE. (Statesman Who Is Engaged to Miss Boardman of

## BASEBALL POPULAR

### LONDON TAKES KINDLY TO THE AMERICAN GAME.

Many Clubs Recently Formed and Promoters Are Busy Among Football Players to Adopt the Game.

London.—Over here they are trying to make baseball popular. The movement is being pushed by two Englishmen who have been to America several times and have seen the game played. Their names are Cook and McSweeney. They are very enthusiastic and it looks as if their method of procedure to make the game popular is bound to meet with success.

The persons who tried to introduce the game before always brought professional players over from America. This was a mistake, as the pros were too fast and played too intricate a game for the conservative Englishmen, who could not follow its details. The present scheme, however, is far different and is already taking a good hold on the English fancy.

An association has been organized under the name of the British Baseball Association. This has a membership of ten clubs and it is calculated that this will get the Englishmen interested in playing the game themselves. Besides, there are many Americans here who would be only too eager to get in a game of baseball, and these men are all available for the English clubs. With the assistance of a few American players, the English will probably feel more confident.

The first big game was played recently at Plumstead. The match was between the Oxford Rhodes scholars and a team representing London. Needless to say, the Oxford boys won rather easily, all having played the game before, and besides that, they were players of no mean ability.

W. C. Kelly, an American, played at shortstop for the London nine, and surprised his teammates by his agility.

He was all over the infield, and sometimes ran far into the outfield to get a fly, something unusual to the Britishers. Mr. Kelly is manager of James E. Sullivan's London office.

The English were not at all slow. They got onto "Slide, Kelly, slide" without any difficulty. One time after reaching first, Kelly stole three bases, sliding into every one to the accompaniment of the slogan by his teammates.

There were about 1,800 people present and nearly all seemed to enjoy the game. They liked the coaching done by one of the Yanks, but they thought he did not do enough of it. All sorts of remarks were passed about the game. "Well, I'd rather see golf," said one Britisher. "You beastly dull," agreed his neighbor. "O, isn't that fellow funny, sliding that way on the ground?" But there were plenty that praised it, and a few cranks are soon forgotten.

Each of the spectators was handed a pamphlet, entitled, "Baseball in Brief," explaining the more intricate features. The score card published for this game was the first baseball score card ever gotten up in England, and it certainly created surprise among the English.

An effort is being made to get the football men to take up baseball. The former game is played in the winter here, and the promoters of baseball figure that if they can get the football players to take up the diamond game in the summer that that would make it a success. The people are relied upon to go to watch their favorite football favorites play any game, and once they see baseball and get to know it, they cannot fail to see its merits.

### GOOD GUIDES ARE SCARCE

Outlook for Tourists, Hunters and Fishermen in Canada Is Poor.

Ottawa.—A serious problem for the first time comes up in connection with the tourist, fishing and hunting traffic in the northern wilds of Canada, which hitherto been regarded as the sportsman's paradise.

This problem relates to the impossibility of obtaining the services of experienced guides. Practically the whole of the old and tried hands are employed this season in the transportation of supplies over the lakes and streams to the new railways that are being built, and this work calls for the employment of men who are acquainted with these remote regions of the Dominion.

A year's experience on the part of one accustomed to life in those parts is sufficient to fit an intelligent person to act as guide, but it is difficult to get men with even such meager qualifications.

Servants from Indies. There is constant immigration from the West Indies of male and female domestic servants. All are blacks or mulattoes and they are eagerly sought by eastern society women, for generally the West Indians have such fine English accent as to be the envy of their employers. Also they have more education and better manners than American negroes, from whom they hold themselves apart.

By Another Name. A London florist found that a new and fine rambler rose did not sell well under the name of the "Amelia Jenkins," so he changed the name to the "Lady Gay." Now it is going like hotcakes.

### PLUCKY CANADIAN ATHLETE

Work of Marathon Hero in Preparing Himself for Olympian Games.

Hamilton, Ont.—Sherring, the runner, who won the Marathon race at Athens, is likely to come out about \$6,000 to the good as a result of his victory, for friends in Toronto and Hamilton have given him that amount since his return.

Sherring's trip was a lesson in economy. When he left Hamilton he had in his pocket \$280 that was raised by his friends, and he had his private bank deposit with him, the total amounting to about \$405. Out of this he had to pay for his second-class passage to Athens, which ran away with about \$75, and when he got there he found expenses piling up on every hand. His board, which was poor and meager, cost him \$2.50 a day for over two months. What he got to eat consisted principally of rolls and coffee, and anything outside of that he had to buy for himself. Such items as meat and fruit were heavy extras. By the time he had paid his return passage by the Campania his money was all gone except about \$20, and by the time he landed in New York he had dropped to \$5. After winning the race he got everything for nothing, and had it not been for that he would have been strapped completely. While he was training \$75 was raised at a concert in Hamilton, which reached him, but \$100 that was cabled him on his victory never reached him, the express company claiming that it was sent too late. When he stepped off the Campania, jingling the few copper coins remaining, T. M. Wright handed him \$100 from the Hamilton fund, and that gave him plenty to go home with. Speaking of the matter, Sherring said: "There were times when I faced the probability of starving. I don't know what I would have done if I had lost the race. It was the closest shave I want to have in my life."

### BIG TRIBE CHOSE DEATH.

Russian Natives Kill Families and Selves to Escape Starvation.

St. Petersburg.—One of the most terrible stories of nomadic vice is told that has just reached St. Petersburg. It is to the effect that an entire tribe, the Tshuktoobes, numbering about 2,000, has just perished by its own act as the last avenue of escape from famine.

The tribe inhabited one of the bleakest parts of Yakutsk and obtained a precarious subsistence by rearing reindeer. Early in 1905 a deadly disease appeared among the deer and by winter the entire herd had perished.

The unfortunate people endured much, hoping that spring would bring some better prospects. This hope was disappointed and with slow starvation staring them in the face the elders of the tribe spent a day in discussing what should be done. The almost in-

credible decision was that each father should first kill his family and then himself.

On the following day the appalling tragedy was carried out in the open air in a general assembly. The only exceptions were a few old men with

out families, who when left to themselves had not the determination necessary to commit suicide and some of them continued to drag on a miserable existence until they were found.

### PEEK-A-BOO-WAIST EVIL.

Transparent Lingerie of Women Stir Up Indignation of Priest.

London.—The steamer Claudio was attacked by flying fish in the Hawaii channel, between the Islands of Hawaii and Maui, a few days ago. The searchlight on the vessel evidently attracted and angered the fish. A large school of the fish suddenly rose out of the water and instead of flying away from the boat, as is usually the case with that variety of fish, they flew over the bow of the craft. One of them flew directly for the light and broke the glass, putting the light out of commission. A dozen fish reached the upper bridge of the vessel and two struck the side of the man on watch, nearly knocking him over.

The Otoes became quite indignant, and had the time been 50 years ago there would probably have been a battle.

As it was there was a powwow of the visitors and a few frantic encounters took place. Wah-Shun-Gah, chief of the Kaws, stepped into the breach and prevented further hostilities. The visit was cut short and it will be some time before the Kaws are invited to the Otoe reservation.

### ATTACKED BY FLYING FISH

Schooner in Hawaiian Waters Made a Target for Thousands of the Creatures.

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### YOUNGEST VETERAN FOUND

Kansas City Veteran Who Served in the Civil War When Under Eleven.

Springfield, Ill.—Perhaps the really youngest soldier in the union army of the civil war has been discovered at last. We have in Springfield a veteran who at 13 years of age was driving the artillery horses at Gettysburg in the hottest place of the second day. But it seems that Gilbert Van Zandt, now a vigorous young man of 55, past commander of the Grand Army at Kansas City, enlisted as drummer boy in the Seventy-ninth Ohio regiment, August 6, 1862, being then ten years seven months and sixteen days old. He served until the close of the war. During Sherman's march to the sea he was dispatcher; his father was sergeant in the same company. He was described in his discharge papers as "13 years old and four feet high."

### No Philippine Exhibit.

The Philippines will not be represented by a government exhibit at the international exposition to be held in New Zealand from November next to May, 1907. Gov. Ide told Commissioner Gow that the exhibit at the St. Louis exposition was so expensive that the insular government had decided not to send an exhibit to New Zealand.

Previous to his execution Mesfwi was subjected to daily floggings. While the masons were working they were surrounded by a mob which jeered Mesfwi.

The first two days of his entombment the cobbler screamed continuously, but the third day the tomb gave forth no sound.

Valuable Letter.

The sum of \$2,400 was paid at an auction sale in Cologne the other day for an autograph letter of Duret which is of great biographical importance.

To Encourage Emigration.

A colonial exposition is being held at Metz, Germany, for the purpose of encouraging emigration to the African colonies.

## HUDSON JUBILEE

### CELEBRATION TO BE HELD ON THE RIVER IN 1909.

Three Hundredth Anniversary of Exploration and One Hundredth of Steam Navigation.

New York.—Plans for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Henry Hudson's exploration of the river which bears his name and the hundredth anniversary of the first successful navigation of that river by a steamboat took tangible form the other day at a meeting of the Hudson-Fulton celebration executive committee, presided over by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. It was decided that the celebration should take place the week beginning September 20, 1909, and that instead of a temporary "world's fair" there should be dedicated works of lasting benefit to the people.

The first day of the celebration, it is arranged, will be devoted to a naval parade or aquatic pageant up the Hudson in which the navies of the world, and especially those of the Netherlands and Great Britain, shall be invited to participate, as well as all manner of merchant and pleasure craft. It is recommended that a feature be models of the vessels Half Moon and Clermont, the Netherlands being asked to provide the model of the former. The deep-draught vessels will go as far as Haversetraw bay, the Half Moon and Clermont, escorted by smaller craft, continuing as far north as Albany, stopping opposite the riverside villages and cities and forming the center of local demonstrations.

The second day will be marked by a land parade and literary, historical and musical exercises. The third day, it is proposed, shall be devoted to the dedication of memorials. One of these will be the Hudson memorial bridge, extending from Inwood Hill to Spuyten Duyvil Hill, across Spuyten Duyvil creek at its confluence with the Hudson river. It is recommended that a public park be acquired on Inwood Hill, at the southern terminus of the bridge, and that suitable buildings or monuments be erected there.

### DEAD BACTERIA USED.

New Method of Treating Consumption Introduced in London Hospital.

London.—The Otoe Indians lately returned to their reservation after spending a week visiting the Kaws near Kaw City. These visits usually occupy a longer time and the entire programme is taken up with dancing, feasting, smoking and the giving of gifts by the entertainers.

The visit just ended broke up a little sooner than was expected on account of a streak of inhospitality which developed in the Kaws.

A number of the Kaws reached the conclusion that this custom of giving away everything they had and taking the risk of the other tribe returning the treatment at some later date was too much of a risk. They hesitated in this instance in warming up to their guests in the matter of giving them a large number of ponies and other Indian valuables.

The Otoes became quite indignant, and had the time been 50 years ago there would probably have been a battle.

As it was there was a powwow of the visitors and a few frantic encounters took place. Wah-Shun-Gah, chief of the Kaws, stepped into the breach and prevented further hostilities.

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## THE BUSINESS LEAGUE AND THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT.

There are in this country two national organizations among the colored people. One is the National Business League, which Mr. Booker T. Washington is president, and the other is the Niagara Movement, of which Mr. Du Bois is secretary or national head, so to speak. The object of one is to teach the colored masses how to accumulate property and conduct business. The aim of the other is to teach manhood rights. Both organizations are voluntary and one is as helpful as the other. Manhood rights without property and a knowledge of business cannot perpetuate a people, and on the other hand you cannot hold to your property and conduct your business without manhood rights. Would it not be a good idea to combine both of these great organizations? The accumulation of property and a thorough knowledge of business will command respect and give to the colored man that standing in the business world that he has not heretofore possessed and place him in a position whereby he can command his manhood rights which is the impetus of the Niagara Movement. What is mostly needed among the colored people is union of their leadership and not a division. The colored man in business will convince the more fortunate race that equality of citizenship can be best obtained when the colored man demonstrates his ability to do and to act as his more fortunate brother. To do this, however, there must be a combination of forces. Such a combination can only be realized by the representatives of the forces getting together.

What has the National Business League accomplished since its organization? It is able to pay a national organizer a good yearly salary. It has united the business element among the colored people and it can do more when every element unite. What has the Niagara Movement accomplished since its organization? In this city there is one individual connected with it, who imagines that he is a leader and the existence of the movement in this city depends upon him. He is a nonentity at his home in Tennessee and amounts but to little in this city if anything. The declaration of principles of this organization is all that can be hoped for and when this one obstacle is removed or his power curtailed it is believed that more headway can be made in this city.

The advice of The Bee is, let the forces combine and fight the enemy. Let Du Bois and Washington unite their forces for the good of the race they both represent.

The political leader among the colored people has been a failure. Office seeking and the false hopes that have held out to the colored man by political parties and more especially the Republican party, have subordinated and humiliated his manhood rights.

## RANSOM VS. COUNCIL.

The Bee has refrained from expressing its opinion on the Ransom-Council affair at Normal, Ala., because it has been in doubt. The

Bee is in possession of several communications and affidavits bearing on the case, and if these letters and affidavits are true Mr. Ransom is in the wrong and Prof. Council is not to blame. The colored press throughout the country, with but few exceptions have printed only one side of this controversy which has placed Professor Council in an embarrassing position. If what Prof. Council and others state is true Mr. Ransom received better treatment from the school than what he deserves. Dr. Ransom is one of those fresh individuals, some say who know him, and they are not surprised at the manner in which he was treated by the Southern whites. Mr. Ransom should have gone to Alabama in a quiet manner and if he desired to display his knowledge of French he should have waited until after he had delivered his address at Normal, Ala. The Bee declines to publish the many communications in its possession because it will do no good, but it will say from what it has, it is of the opinion that Prof. Council acted the part of a man, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Ransom failed to carry out his part of the contract.

## AN APARTMENT STORE.

A subscriber writes to The Bee to ascertain what it means by an apartment store, of which brief editorial mention was made last week. This means a store that contains several apartments of merchandise, conducted by colored people, a store that will contain sufficient number of apartments to employ our boys and girls who have nothing to do after they leave school. What inducement is held out to our boys and girls after they leave school? Colored men who have money, always make an effort to build large houses or hotels and rent them out to white people; they will not invest their money whereby the masses are benefited. Efforts will be made therefore to build in this city a large apartment store and employ hundreds of our boys and girls. The colored people will be given an opportunity to show their race pride. To the regret of this paper the True Reformers' grocery store in True Reformers' Hall was closed this week. Chief Griffin, the most successful chief that has ever been placed at the head of the local organization in this city, has done all in his power to conduct that store in the interest of the order and the colored people. There are 4,000 members connected with the organization in this city and it is not believed that one hundred of its members patronized the store.

## COLOR PREJUDICE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Right under the nose of the administration and under the department of Secretary Shaw, the color line in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other departments of the Treasury is being tightly drawn. In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing highly educated colored girls are not given the same accommodations as white girls of inferior birth and social standing. In many instances the colored girls are not given clean towels and neither are they given decent wash basins. The Bee hope that Secretary Shaw will send his representative over to the Bureau between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock and at lunch time and see how systematically the colored employees are separated from the other help in that branch of his department. It is not necessary, Mr. Secretary, to ask who is responsible. You are aware that someone in authority knows that this discrimination is going on. In the Sixth Auditor's office similar conditions obtain. Now if the government permits discrimination what may be expected from individuals on the outside? Will the Secretary remedy this evil?

## THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD.

There are hundreds of applicants for membership on the new Board of Education. Just why there are so many applicants for a place that doesn't pay any salary The Bee is at a loss to know. Chief Justice Clabaugh is besieged with applicants and delegations in the interest of applicants. The Bee is particularly interested in the colored applicants because the white population will attend to the others.

The most amusing things that confront the judges are the charges each applicant makes against the other. Some charge that there are

applicants who have heretofore attempted to pass for white. Some others claim that certain applicants are too black. Others charge immorality, while some others charge ignorance. Now if the Chief Justice can succeed in selecting colored members of the board he will do more than the colored population. This is small business that many resort to in an effort to defeat worthy men. There are to be one colored woman and two colored men appointed on the Board of Education. Will the judges succeed in appointing persons who will be acceptable to the people?

This question of school trustees has been a bother ever since the establishment of public schools in the District of Columbia. Many of the old school trustees have had personal axes to grind. Many a worthy teacher has been rejected on account of her color, social standing and lack of influence. Our graduates from the schools have been ignored and outside teachers have monopolized our schools. The poor washerwoman's daughter has been put behind simply because she has no social standing. It is hoped that the judges will canvass the field thoroughly and none but competent and worthy persons be appointed on the new Board of Education.

## GREATER CRIMES.

It is no question of conjecture by whom greater crimes are committed, the white or the colored race. The country does a piece of howling when a colored man commits a small offense, such as snatching a lady's pocketbook, or if he speaks to a lady unknown to him while passing by. Efforts will be made to urge upon Congress to increase the police force and withdraw officers from unnecessary stations and place them in the woods to apprehend pocketbook snatchers. Millions of dollars may be stolen from the government, dastardly crimes are committed upon roof gardens, and other and more heinous crimes are committed, but the offenders are called heroes and their acts are commended. If such a murder as Thaw committed had been the act of a colored man, in the presence of ladies, the American press would have taken it as an argument against him. Colored men do not begin to commit such offenses as white men commit, and yet they are called brutes and uncivilized beings.

The murder of White by Thaw was dastardly and cowardly. The New York society will overlook this offense and do all in its power to whitewash the murderer.

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## WILL DO GOOD WORK.

The Afro-American Council, an organization which is doing a good work in its advocacy of the rights of the negro, meets in this city in August. Bishop Walters, the president, is very desirous of making this meeting the most successful in

its history and to this end is leaving nothing undone to accomplish this. If properly managed this organization could accomplish much good and should receive the support of the entire race. We trust that the best people will co-operate with Bishop Walters in this great work.

Vice-President Fairbanks has been endorsed for President by the Republicans of North Carolina.

The son of Senator Proctor has been nominated for governor of Vermont. He believes in equality of citizenship.

General Nelson Miles spoke in Lincoln, Nebraska, last week and he didn't speak very complimentary of those who are oppressing the dark races. General Miles is a true American.

There is one thing certain, that is that the colored voters in this country will not support Taft, Root or any other man, if they thought President Roosevelt had anything to do with him. The colored voters are learning some sense.

There are all sorts of candidates for the Board of Education. The judges have decided not to appoint politicians, because many of them know have wintered the artful beings. Many of the candidates are being given the black eye.

## HAIL TO THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

Hail! to the grand old glorious fourth.  
Let the children shout with glee  
Let the cannons roar  
Let the eagles soar  
Let the fire-works reud the sky  
Let the boys march forth with their  
banners gay  
Let the stars and stripes float high.  
Hail! to the grand old glorious fourth  
Let the freedmen shout for joy,  
Let the men who'll fight  
For the cause of right  
March forth to the bugle's call.  
Let them thunder forth 'gainst that  
giant misrule  
Till his tottering towers shall fall.  
Hail! to the grand old glorious fourth  
Let the echo shake this land,  
Let the sound go forth  
To the North and South.  
'Tis the sound of freedmen's cry  
That the cause of might shall not  
down the right  
While Jehovah rules on high.

## ITEMS ON THE WING.

So far there are four candidates in the field for the Presidential race, viz.: Vice-President Fairbanks, Secretary of War Taft, Elihu Root and Uncle Joe Cannon. We wonder who will win, and whether the negro will receive better treatment than he has during the last few years. Every negro who can should enter business, no matter how humble. It is much better to be your own boss than be the paid slave of unprincipled employers. We find that the colored brother always gets the wrong end of the stick when it comes to work, hours and wages.

We notice that in the Southwest a large number of colored people are in business and work together both white and black. There is very little color prejudice in South Washington.

Judge Thomas B. Youngblood of Indianapolis, Ind., has tried 8,000 cases and once married a couple that had the smallpox. He also married 300 couples. He will be on the spot where Roger Williams and companies stood 270 years ago a monument of granite was unveiled at Providence, R. I., by the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, Wednesday, June 20.

In discussing the race problem, Representative Heflin of Alabama says that the North should leave the South alone and the problem will be settled by the South.

Attorney Theodore Horstman of Ohio says of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth: "I cannot recall anything he has done in his two years in Congress. Can you?"

A \$250 candle, 15 feet high and weighing 182 pounds, was placed in a church at Tampa, Fla., last Wednesday, the result of a vow made by Mrs. R. D. Cioce. The candle is guaranteed to burn 18 months.

Fourteen lawyers are at present at work to set aside the will of W. T. Ford of New York City, of \$600,000 worth of property.

The new law of Ohio wipes out 3,220 saloons.

Dr. J. R. Wilder of this city sailed for Europe June 22.

Sergt. Abraham Hill of the 24th Infantry, U. S. A., is the best shot in the Army.

There will be an ice famine in Washington this summer. It will be at its worst from July to the middle of September.

Unlike any other school, children of Lake St. Claire attend school in boats, the school house being in the middle of the lake.

## NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH RECENTLY DEDICATED IN BOSTON

**Beautiful Edifice Has Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars—Higher Than Bunker Hill Monument.**

Boston.—Rising above the spires of the Black Bay district, and reaching a height loftier than Bunker Hill monument, looms the magnificent new cathedral of Christian Science, at once the largest, the costliest church edifice in this part of the country and one of the most remarkable church structures in the world. It was dedicated on Sunday, June 10.

It is two years since the corner stone was laid, and day and night since then more than 300 men have been employed to hurry the structure to completion.

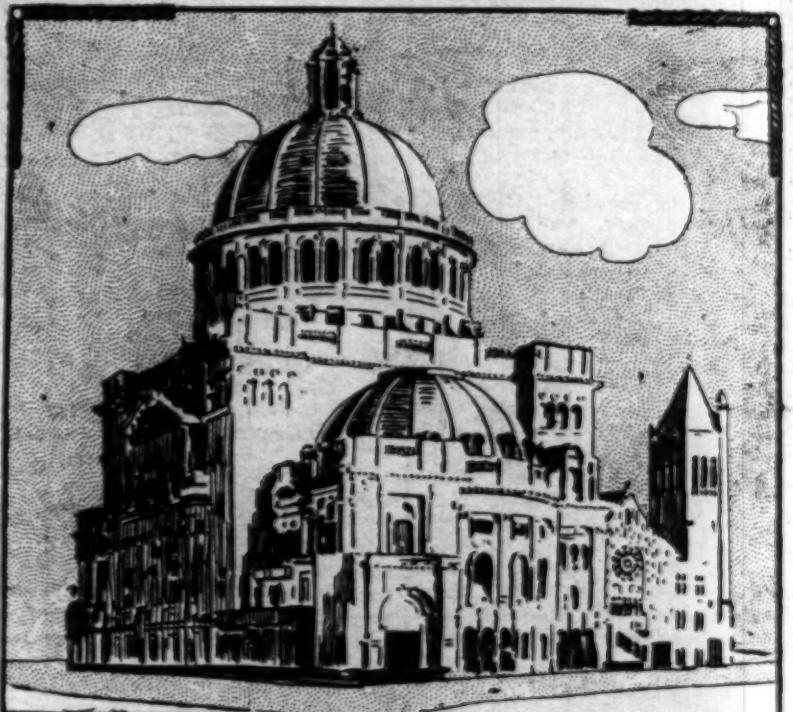
It is 12 years since the first church of this new denomination was built, and 30 years ago in July the first Christian Science was formally organized.

The cathedral adjoins the "mother" church, as the one built 12 years ago is called. This is at the junction of Norway and Falmouth streets and ex-

which form the four corners of the auditorium.

The dome is more than twice the size of the dome on the state house. Notwithstanding the greater elevation of the site of the capitol building the church dome rises to a greater height. The top of the state house dome is 110 feet from the street and the street is 100 feet from the level. The Christian Science dome is 224 feet above the street, and the street there is only 12 feet above the sea level. The state house dome has a diameter of 52 feet and a height of 35, while the church dome is 82 feet in diameter and 51 feet high.

The area occupied by the church is 42,000 square feet. The first course material in granite from Mrs. Eddy's home, Concord, N. H. Above that the material is Bedford stone. The semi-domes, the domes and the cupola are of gray semi-glazed terra cotta. The auditorium is up one flight. The first



tends back to St. Paul's. The builders planned for an auditorium which would be the largest in New England in its seating capacity. Space was provided for more than a mile of magnificent mahogany pews, which give a seating capacity of 5,000, which is more than five times the capacity of the old South church, more than three times that of Trinity and twice that of Tremont temple or the cathedral of the Holy Cross.

The auditorium contains seven galleries, two on each side and three at the back, all so arranged that not a pillar or post interrupts the view of the platform from any seat. The roof of the auditorium rises to a height of 108 feet from the floor, the entire weight being borne by four arches resting on four massive stone piers,

floor contains two stone and marble columns. In the center is the Sunday school room, with a seating capacity of 700. As far as possible the building is fireproof. The interior finish is of Bedford stone and Bedford stone. The seven staircases are of bronze, marble, Bedford stone and steel.

The church cost nearly \$2,000,000. It was erected by popular subscription. A remarkable feature is that the building is entirely free from debt. Twice in the history of the Christian Science church in Boston it has been found necessary to invite the members to discontinue contributions to its building fund—once in 1895, when the original church was dedicated, and again now when it was found that more than enough money had been received to pay for the extension of the church.

## BLIND GIRL IS A LAWYER.

Leads Graduating Class in California School—Will Take Up Music as Livelihood.

New York.—Miss Christine La Barrague, now 28 years old, who has been blind since she was a baby, is a lawyer. She was graduated at the head of a law class in a California law school, and has been admitted to the bar in that state.

Miss La Barrague is a remarkable young woman. She is a graduate of the University of California, a finished linguist, an accomplished equestrienne and a musician. She is now in this city completing her musical education.

Getting her degree, she announced that her ambition was to become a lawyer. The professors told her it was absurd, but she insisted and became a night school teacher to earn enough money to carry her through the law school. There were 75 men in the class, and at the end only 39 remained.

Georgia granite, which has been produced equal to Wisconsin granite, will be used in the construction of the monument. The inscription tablet, however, will be of Wisconsin granite. The monument is to be completed by fall.

Emperor's Latest Fad.

The Kaiser's latest fad is photography in three colors. He has a studio erected at his palace of Monbijou, and either works there himself or goes to others. In the latter case he changes his costume up to 60 times—green coat, red coat, of the Order of the Garter, field marshal's uniform, with the baton in his hand, etc. These imperial photos are not private, and they will soon be exposed in the shop windows of Berlin.

Miss Christine La Barrague.

Blind Girl Who Has Been Admitted to the Bar in California.

In the final examination Miss La Barrague led them all.

"Of course, I realize that a blind woman could hardly practice law successfully, so I decided to take up music as my livelihood," she declared, "and I know I shall succeed."

Pineapple Seeds Scarce.

Only about one pineapple in every 20,000 has seeds in it, and it is from these seeds that new varieties are produced.

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#### A JAR PEOPLE.

"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

#### NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABOLE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS. MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE

read this book,

#### KNOW YOURSELF.

#### SUMMARY.

It's a book that should be in the library of every citizen.

paid, sent to any part of the world. Send money order or registered letter.

#### Address:

Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase, 1212 Florida avenue northwest, or THE WASHINGTON BEE, 1109 Eye street northwest, Washington, D. C.

#### LONDON "FERRIS" WHEEL.

Doom of an Attraction Similar to the One of Chicago World's Fair Fame.

London.—At the end of the summer one of London's most famous landmarks will disappear. This is the big wheel at Earl's court, which, after an eleven-year existence, is to be pulled down, and the work of destruction is expected to cost more than \$50,000.

In 1893 a company was formed and erected the gigantic wheel, 300 feet in diameter, at a cost of \$300,000. The wheel was constructed on the same plan as the Ferris wheel, built at the world's fair in Chicago. The latter was transported to St. Louis and was destroyed there by dynamite a few weeks ago.

The idea of seeing London in this way soon "caught on," and 2,500 people have made the leisurely journey. As the charge is one shilling they have paid over \$100,000 for the privilege of doing so.

The year after it was opened the wheel received its biggest advertisement. At 8:15 one night it suddenly stopped, and all efforts to restart it were unsuccessful.

Sixty passengers were in the cars, and, as the time went by, messages on paper came fluttering down to the attendants. One appeal read:

"No. 8 car from bottom on N. E. side. Get a rocket sent up with a string attached, so that we can get some food up. We shall eat one another soon. Be quick."

After a long time some sailors were found who climbed up the supports with food and drink. With this the 60 passengers had to be content until seven o'clock the following morning when, amid great cheering from the passengers and hundreds of relatives and friends who had assembled, the great wheel once more revolved.

The company presented each passenger with \$25, and next day the wheel was packed from morning till night with passengers, who hoped that something would again go wrong with the machinery.

#### PARASITES ARE WELCOMED

Foes of Brown Tailed Moth Being Brought to the United States.

New York.—Prof. Trouvelot, scientist, brought certain brown-tailed moths to this country years ago for experimental purposes. A vagrant breeze wafted a nest of the caterpillars afar. They multiplied so fast that today the pest is almost national.

Congress appropriated \$100,000 to find a remedy for the evil, and the agricultural department sent a man abroad to look for it. This expert has invested in 5,000,000 parasites guaranteed to eat up the brown-tailed moth to the last hair.

The immigrants are on their way to America. A laboratory has been fitted up at Saugus, Mass., to receive them. Five million parasites have never been so warmly welcomed to these shores before.

Beard at Auction.

A man's beard 14 feet long is to be sold to a few days at Stevens' auction-rooms in Covent Garden. It is the longest beard in the world, and was the personal property of the late Amos Broadhurst, who was, because of it, one of the freaks exhibited by Barnum & Bailey.

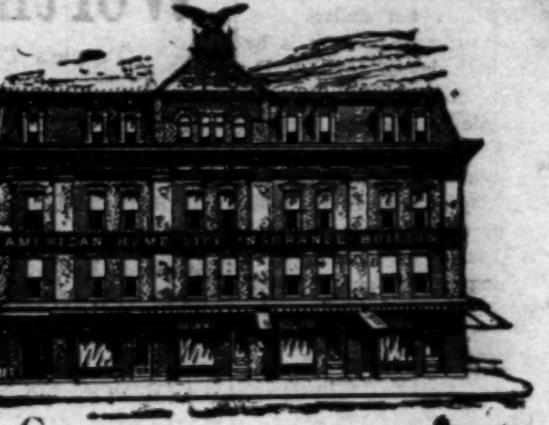
## Not! The Trust PURITY ICE CO.

L St. near K St. Market N.W.



ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and COAL.

Purity Ice Company - cor 5th and L



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK  
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON  
VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

FIFTH and G Streets N.W. Washington, D.C.

#### NEW BREED OF FOWLS.

Ingenuity of New Jersey Farmer Overcomes the Annoyance of Scratching.

New York.—A New Jersey farmer has developed a breed of hens that ought to prove popular. For a number of years he had been annoyed by a neighbor's hens scratching in his garden, so he set about devising a strain of hens that would stay at home and not annoy the neighbors. He says he has succeeded. The new breed of fowls has legs of uneven length. The right leg is about six inches long and the left leg four. Owing to this inequality in underpinning a hen is unable to take steps of equal length. When she endeavors to wander any distance from the coop she walks in a circle and soon finds herself back at her own door. Furthermore, there can be no scratching by hens with mismatched legs. When a hen stands on the short leg the long one is put out of business and when she stands on the long one the short one can't reach the ground.

#### CANVASSING BY TELEPHONE

Michigan Jurist Quits United States Supreme Bench After Fifteen Years' Service.

Washington.—Associate Justice Henry H. Brown has retired from the bench of the United States supreme court, after serving since 1891. It is understood that he will be succeeded by William H. Taft, at present secretary of war.

On the minutes of the supreme court there has been spread a letter to Justice Brown signed by Chief Justice

"Ring-a-ting went the bell of the telephone in my private house at tea-time.

"Ringer—Are you 0000 Kensington?

"Receiver—Yes.

"Ringer—Is Mrs. S. at home?

"Receiver—She is. Who shall I say wants her?

"Ringer—I am so-and-so, a dealer in—

"Receiver—A what?

"Ringer—A dealer in—. Kindly tell Mrs. S. that I am taking this means of canvassing for customers. My address is (address given), and I am in a position to offer her advantageous terms.

"The servant duly reported the conversation to the mistress of the house. She feels that a new terror will be added to the telephone if this kind of canvassing becomes popular.

"The fact that the social hour of five o'clock, at which hour Mrs. S. was

entertaining callers, was selected by the dealer for her venture did not indicate that she possessed finesse."

Philipine Hemp Crop Short.

Exporters report a shortage of the hemp crop amounting to 100,000 bales, valued at \$2,000,000. Drought and a typhoon in September caused the slump.

Statistics forecast that the production for the first five months of 1906 will be 10,000 bales less than for the same time last year.

Prices are high and continue to advance.

Exporters expect that the crop next year will reach the normal amount.

Henry B. Brown.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Who Has Retired.

John Fuller and Associate Justices

Harlan, Brewer, White and Peckham,

expressing their regret over his retirement and testifying to their high appreciation of his services on the bench. Justice Brown made a suitable reply.

The retiring justice was 70 years old

last March. He ascended the bench in

January, 1891. Previous to that year

he had been United States judge for

the Eastern district of Michigan, from

1875 until 1890.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.  
Leave Station, New Jersey ave & C. st.  
ROYAL BLUE LINE.  
Trains "Every other hour on the odd hour."

7:00 a.m. Diner, Pullman Parlor.  
8:00 a.m. Buffet, Parlor 5 Hr. Train  
9:00 a.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor  
9:30 a.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor  
10:00 a.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor  
10:30 a.m. "Royal Limited." All  
Pullman.  
4:00 p.m. Coaches to Phila 1.  
5:00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor  
8:00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia  
11:30 p.m. Sleepers.  
11:57 a.m. Sleepers.  
Atlantic City, \$7.00, \$9.00 \$11.00 a.m.  
\$1.00, \$3.00 p.m.  
Every Hour on the Hour.  
To Baltimore with Pullman Service.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST. \$11.00 a.m.  
5:30 p.m.  
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE.  
8:00 a.m. 8:00 p.m. \$12.00 night.  
PITTSBURG AND \$11.00 a.m. \$9.00 p.m., and  
11:00 night.  
CLEVELAND 9:15 P.M.  
COLUMBUS 5:30 p.m.  
WHEELING 10:05 a.m. 5:30 p.m.  
WINCHESTER 10:35 a.m. 4:05 \$5.00 p.m.  
M. ANAPOLIS, wee k days 72 a. m.  
12:05 noon, 4:45, 6:00 p.m.,  
Sundays 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.  
URAV and ELKTON 4:05 a.m. Th gparlor  
11:15 a.m.  
FREDERICK 8:35, 9:15, 10:05, \$11.00 a.m.  
11:15 12:05 1:15 p.m.  
HAGER TOWN, 10:05 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.  
BOYD 1 way p. m. 12:15, 9:15 a.m.  
11:15 12:05, 1:15, \$10.00, \$11.00 p.m.  
GAITHERSBURG and way points. 10:30 a.m.,  
11:15 12:05, 1:15, \$10.00, \$11.00 p.m.  
WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points.  
11:15 a.m., 1:15, 5:00, 7:30, 9:00 p.m.  
Daily Except Sunday \$5.00 day only.  
Baggage called for and checked from hotel  
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orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania at  
northwest. New York Avenue and Fifteenth  
street, and at stations.

S. B. H. Dist Pass: Ag!

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All passenger trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to and from New York City now have direct ferry connection with 3rd Street Terminal, in addition to Liberty Street; the South Ferry Terminal having been discontinued.

Twenty-third Street is the most popular terminal of the great metropolis because of its convenience to the hotel, theatre and shopping district. In the recent remodeling of the terminal building a glass roofed canopy was constructed fifty feet wide, under which the cross-town cars of the 14th, 23rd, 28th and 29th Street lines pass, so that passengers are protected from the weather leaving the ferry house, and also avoid the annoyance of street traffic.

All baggage destined to New York City will be delivered to 23rd Street unless distinctly marked "Liberty Street," or otherwise.

A complete electric cab service has also been established for the transportation of passengers and baggage at very reasonable rates.

The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth Avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$3.00 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both.

The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our SIGNET SHOE

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We will allow a great discount of 50% (thereby making the price \$4.50 per pair) if you send us cash with order. Tires to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory on examination.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. "J.L." CHICAGO, ILL.

### BOY WILL RULE ISLAND.

M. E. Shearer of Indianapolis, Aged 26, Appointed Governor of Midway in the Pacific Ocean.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Lieut. Maurice E. Shearer, of this city, is soon to be governor of one of the island possessions of the United States. It is not a large possession, and not densely populated, but it is rather important as it contains the United States mid-way cable station between Honolulu and the Philippines. The place is known as Midway Island.

Shearer, who is only 26 years old, is a second lieutenant in the marine corps, having worked his way to

the rank of midshipman.

The offer of the senatorial toga to

Secretary Coburn was peculiarly popular among the farmers. But had he accepted it they would have been disgruntled, it is declared, for "Coburn of Kansas" was just the man for them.

"Coburn of Kansas" might have been governor. But the agriculturists said they couldn't do without him as secretary of the state board of agriculture. So secretary he remained.

"Coburn of Kansas" might have gone to congress. But the stockmen cried that they could never raise their stock without his help. And he kept on being secretary.

The late President McKinley during

his second term wanted "Coburn of

Kansas" for secretary of the national

department of agriculture. "But what'll

we do when the bugs come round?" de-

manded the orchardists. And so he

continued working for the grangers of

Kansas.

"Coburn of Kansas" stands up for his

state, as Secretary Wilson learned in

1902, when the former, by the figures

of the latter's own department, showed

a statement credited to Secretary Wil-

son that "Kansas was in the semi-arid

belt" was incorrect.

Foster Dwight Coburn was born in

Jefferson county, Wis., in May 1846.

Mustered out of the Sixty-sixth Illinois

infantry as a sergeant major at Fort

Gibson, I. T., in 1866—he enlisted in

the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illino-

island infantry at the age of 18 years.

He went to Franklin county, Kan.

There he worked as a farm hand for a

few years until he had saved enough

to secure his own farm. About two

years later he was married to Miss Lou

Jenkins. Their two daughters and a

son are graduates of the state agricul-

tural college.

Coburn was made secretary of agricul-

ture in 1881, after he had served a

year as clerk in the department. He

held the secretaryship for six years,

when he resigned to edit the Kansas

City Life Stock Indicator.

The late George W. Glick in 1882

made Coburn president of the agricultural college regents, a position the latter held till 1903, when he resigned

because, as he said, his "old foggy" no-

tions conflicted with the theories of

the college president.

In 1894 Coburn was unexpectedly

made secretary of the state board of

agriculture again. He has remained

there ever since. He was chosen chief

of the department of livestock of the

St. Louis exposition in 1902. As an au-

thority on things agricultural "Coburn

of Kansas" is renowned in England,

Scotland, Canada, Australia and South

Africa, where his works are used as

text books.

A. W. Benson for 12 years was a

judge of the Fourth district bench,

from which he retired eventually to re-

turn to the private practice of law. He

was a member of the last legislature

and gained a good deal of attention in

that legislature by his ability. His

speech against the state refinery bill

in which he declared the measure un-

constitutional, became famous.

At that time Gov. Hoch expressed

great admiration for Benson, and said

that he would like to see him a mem-

ber of the supreme court bench. When

the next vacancy on that bench oc-

curred people expected Hoch to appoint

Benson, but they were disappointed.

A second vacancy on the same bench

occurred and Hoch again missed the

opportunity of appointing Benson by

giving the position to another man.

But Hoch did make Benson a member

of the advisory committee appointed to

work with the special accountant to in-

# KINK-INE

## Great Hair Straightener and Grower

Most Wonderful Discovery ever made for curly, kinky and knotty hair. Makes hair grow long, straight, soft and silky; cures dandruff and stops falling hair. Kink-ine acts like magic on the hair.

**Kink-ine Is No Experiment.** It was discovered by R. Roberts, a famous English chemist, who has made a study of the scalp of colored people for the past 30 years, and who, after much time and experience, has prepared this great tonic for the colored people.

This chemist says that his experience and study have taught him that the scalp of the colored people requires a special treatment and after laboring and testing these many years he has discovered the greatest REMEDY the WORLD has ever known for the HAIR of colored people.

KINK-INE will make the hair GROW from one to three inches per month, if the directions and instructions are carefully followed out. We have many cases on record where the above results have been obtained, and we do not hesitate when we make these claims.

KINK-INE is the only safe preparation in the world that is guaranteed to make the hair straight and make dry hair smooth and stop it from breaking off and falling out; takes out all the kinks and knots, cures dandruff, makes the hair soft and silky, and by nourishing the roots gives it new life and vigor, restoring it to natural color.

**Read** what Miss Elisabeth Jones of Chicago says of KINK-INE: "My hair was not more than three inches long when I commenced to use Kink-ine, six months ago. I have need it steadily since that date and it has grown on an average of two inches each month and it is now more than fifteen inches long. Besides, my hair has become almost straight and I fully believe by the end of the year I will have the most beautiful head of hair of any colored lady in the world."

**SPECIAL OFFER**—To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others, we will sell one full-sized bottle of Kink-ine, price 55 cents, one cake of Kink-ine Soap, the best Shampoo and Toilet Soap in the world, price 25 cents, both for only 50 cents, or six bottles and six cakes of soap for \$3.00. Special offer good only at the following stores:

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To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others you can secure at the following druggists below one full-sized bottle of Kink-ine, price 35c., one cake of Kink-ine Soap, the best Shampoo and Toilet Soap in the world, price 25c., both for only 50 cents.

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For further information address Rev. L. B. Moore, Dean, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

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Man Has Pieces of Leg Taken Off at Odd Intervals for the Past Fourteen Years—Recovery Promised.

New York—Charles Rorain submitted in the German hospital at Newark, N.J., to the thirty-second operation that has been performed on his leg within 14 years. The 31 preceding operations had taken away almost all of his leg, and the surgeon found only a stump.

Besides losing his leg, the operations have cost Rorain four years' time in the hospitals. Most of the operations have been due to Rorain's eagerness to leave the hospitals in which they were performed, affording no time for them to heal properly.

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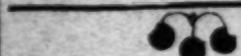
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